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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A

SUMMARY. *Korean truce talks shifted to higher-level negotiators; UN group silenced Russian on germ-war charges.*
Eisenhower optimistic in first annual NATO report.
UN Security Council faced Tunisian-French case.
Russia broke with Cuba over curb on Red couriers.

Domestic News. *Pres. Truman barred reelection, appointed McGranery Atty. Gen. after McGrath fired prober Morris.*
Wilson quit as Defense Mobilizer over steel wage-price dispute.
Steel strike set; telegraph strike began.
B *Taft, Kefauver won Wisconsin, Nebraska Presidential primaries.*

Died: *Playwright Ferenc Molnar.*

KOREA

Switch Truce Enforcement Talks. Higher-level subdelegations took over the negotiations on rules of armistice enforcement in Panmunjom Apr. 3. U.S. Maj. Gens. William K. Harrison & Howard M. Turner, Chinese Red Maj. Gen. Hsieh Fang and North Korean Col. Chang Chun San tackled the 2 questions that lower-ranking staff officers had been unable to settle: whether C Russia was a suitable Red nominee as a "neutral" truce observer and whether North Korean military airfields could be built up during an armistice. U.S. Col. Don O. Darrow told the Reds in the last low-level staff officer talks Apr. 2 the Allies were determined not to let Russia be an observer.

Secret sessions continued Mar. 28-Apr. 2 in another staff officers' session dealing with prisoner-exchange arrangements. Red China's Peking (Peiping) Radio said Mar. 30 the U.S. had shown "utter callousness & ill will" in stating that it didn't want the Reds to hand back captured UN troops who were now pro-Red. D The UN Command announced Mar. 31 it had protested to the Communists that UN prisoners were being kept in North Korean camps near important bombing targets. [See p. 93E-J]

Chinese Nationalist Gen. Chiang Kai-shek said in Taipeh, Formosa Mar. 28 the UN would merely invite new Red aggression in some other area if it agreed to a cease-fire in Korea. Chiang said he would "look immediately for intensification of the struggle in Southeast Asia" after a Korean armistice. [See 14E; XI, 417F]

Germ War Charges Answered. The UN Disarmament Comm. in New York voted 11-1 (Russia opposed) Mar. 28 to hear no more of Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik's charges that E the U.S. was waging germ warfare in Korea. It ruled such discussions out of order and outside the commission's competence. Malik protested that an "automatic voting machine" of "aggressive bloc" countries had "shut my mouth," but he obeyed the decision. (The commission decided Apr. 2 with only Malik opposed to set up 2 subsidiary committees—one to study a world arms census, the other to hear Soviet demands for immediate arms reduction & outlawing of atomic weapons.) [See p. 85J]

F **$5 BILLION-A-YEAR WAR. The Korean war will cost the U.S. about $5 billion during the current fiscal year ending June 30, according to Defense Dept. estimates revealed by the House Appropriations Com. Apr. 2. Costs by services this fiscal year (unless the war ends before June 30) were estimated at $4,376,697,000 for the Army, $375,000,000 for the Navy, $305,000,000 for the AF. [See Vol. XI, p. 218M-N]**

Statement from Stalin

Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's reply Apr. 1 to 50 U.S. newspaper & radio editors who had asked him if a world war was nearer than 2 or 3 years ago: "No, it is not."

In cabling answers to 2 other questions, Stalin said:

"Possibly it would be beneficial" for heads of the world's most powerful states to hold a meeting. G

"The peaceful co-existence of capitalism & Communism is fully possible given the mutual desire to cooperate, readiness to perform obligations which have been assumed, observance of the principle of equality & non-interference in the internal affairs of other states." [See p. 3J]

The questions were telegraphed to Stalin Mar. 24 when the editors were in Rome during a tour of Europe. Stalin had ignored previous messages asking permission for the group to visit Moscow & interview him. Leader of the editors' tour: James L. Wick, 55, board chairman of the *Rome* (Italy) *Daily American* and of dailies in Niles, O., Roanoke Rapids, N.C. and Bogalusa & New Iberia, La. H

Stalin's first public appearance since Jan. 21 was made at the USSR Supreme Soviet's closing session in Moscow Mar. 29. Moscow correspondents said his appearance belied reports he was in failing health. [See pp. 78N, 67N, 66C, 9H]

Red China's broadcasts on the germ-war charges were denounced by the Intl. Red Cross in Geneva Mar. 29 as "tendentious & abusive," "absolutely at variance with the facts." The N.Y. *Times* Apr. 3 said it had shown leading U.S. scientists & AF officials a copy of the Mar. 15 Peking *People's Daily* containing photographic "evidence" and secured these opinions: germs & insects pictured by the Reds were either harmless or not of the type the Reds labeled them; a "germ bomb" pictured by the Reds was only a USAF propaganda-leaflet bomb and unsuited for use in germ warfare. The Natl. Academy of Sciences in Washington rejected Apr. 1 a demand by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences that it join in condemning use of bacteriological weapons in Korea. Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, U.S. academy president, said: "As scientists we cannot accept as fact such unsubstantiated assertions." [See p. 93C-D] J

Air War. A USAF recapitulation Apr. 2 of air-to-air combat during the entire Korean war said the Reds had lost 218 MIG-15 jet fighters to 28 U.S. F-86 Sabres, a 7.9-to-1 ratio in favor of F-86s in dogfights. The AF said the MIG-15 excelled the F-86 in "speed, ceiling & rate of climb" and "is a lighter airplane" but Sabrejets were "superior in range, gunsight, aerodynamics stability & control and firepower." Sabrejet pilots claimed 10 to 13 MIGs downed, at least 10 damaged over North Korea Apr. 1 for the 2d best one-day score of the war. 2 more MIGs were downed Apr. 2. [See p. 93J] K

Other Fighting. Red troops twice drove back Allied raiders who temporarily captured a strategic hill near Yonchon on the western ground front Mar. 29. Charges by 1,500 Red troops were turned back near Panmunjom Apr. 1. The Korean Reds reported Mar. 28 they had taken Koto Island off Chinnampo from South Korean Marines. [See p. 93K] L

Casualty Reports. By U.S. Apr. 2: Published U.S. casualties through Mar. 28 totaled 106,956 (18,680 dead). By U.S. Mar. 28: Communist casualties through Mar. 19 totaled 1,670,000. By Canada Apr. 2: Canadian casualties totaled 750 (140 dead). [See pp. 93K, 85M] M

U.S. troop rotation report Mar. 23: 250,000 Army & Marine ground troops had been transferred from Korea since the rotation program began (AF, Marine airmen, Navy surface forces not included in the total). [See p. 45F] . . . **ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee** was 77 Mar. 26. He said Mar. 22 Korea "must have equal strength" with Japan to be safe from future attack. [See p. 70B]

. . . **ROK Defense Minister** appointed by Rhee Mar. 29: Shin Tai Yung, ex-acting Chief of Staff. Lee Li Poong resigned due to illness. [See pp. 86A, 14K]

WEST EUROPE

Eisenhower Reports NATO Gains. "The tide has begun to flow our way and the situation of the free world is brighter than it was a year ago," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told the North Atlantic Treaty Org. Apr. 2 in the NATO Supreme Commander's first annual operational report.

Coupled with this optimism were 2 warnings: (1) continued U.S. aid in defense of Europe hinged on the quality of Europe's own efforts, and (2) "there is no real security yet achieved in Europe; there is only a beginning."

Eisenhower urged more speed in West European unification, especially through such projects as the European Army & Schuman coal-steel pool plans. "It would be fatuous for anyone to assume that the taxpayers of America will continue to pour money & resources into Europe unless encouraged by steady progress toward mutual cooperation & full effectiveness," he asserted. He also said Europe must "become self-sustaining in military manufactures at the earliest possible date" because the U.S. "cannot continue to be the primary source of munitions for the entire free world."

The 12,000-word report went beyond military questions because, Eisenhower said, "a great many of the problems referred to me, and often the most difficult, have been economic, political & psychological rather than purely military." He stated this foreign policy concept: "There can be no peace & security for any of our peoples without unity in purpose & action throughout the Atlantic Community." He said "most American people" supported NATO as a matter of "enlightened self-interest." [See pp.104K-N, 94L, 53K-L]

Tito vs. Italy on Trieste. Yugoslav Premier Marshal Tito told his Natl. Assembly in Budapest Mar. 31 that Yugoslavia would "never give up what is ours" in the Trieste area. He warned the Western Big 3 against making a new Trieste agreement with Italy without Yugoslavia's consent. Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi, speaking in the Italian Senate Apr. 1, said the Italians "desire nothing that belongs to" Tito and were eager to "seek conciliation" with Yugoslavia. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said Apr. 2 there was no reason for Tito to be disturbed about U.S.-British-Italian negotiations on the Allied zone of Trieste. Acheson said the talks would not alter Trieste's status. [See 95D]

MIDDLE EAST

Tunisian Case to UN. 12 Asian & African states petitioned the UN Security Council in New York Apr. 2 to discuss France's "flouting" of the "national sentiment of the Tunisians." The complainants assailed France's use of troops to suppress Tunisian Nationalists, said the Tunisians were being deprived of "legitimate sovereign rights" and "right of self-government & self-determination." Signers of the complaint: Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Indonesia, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Yemen. France was opposed to a UN discussion of Tunisian affairs and was putting pressure on the U.S. to help forestall a Council vote to hear the case. 7 affirmative votes were required to put it on the Council agenda. [See pp. 70K-L, 39D]

The Bey of Tunis, whom the French had threatened to oust if he did not cooperate with them, appointed a new Tunisian Premier Mar. 28. He chose Salah Eddine Ben Mohammed Baccouche, 69, pro-French landowner who became Premier in 1943 when Axis & Vichy French forces were ousted from Tunisia, held office until 1947. Baccouche named French Resident Gen. Jean-Marie-François de Hauteclocque Tunisian Forgn. Min. Mar. 29.

The Bey agreed Mar. 28 that a French-Tunisian commission would meet Apr. 24 on proposed home-rule reforms in Tunisia. Representatives of French Pres. Vincent Auriol offered the Tunisians these concessions: priority for natives in the Tunisian civil service, majority representation for Tunisians in the Tunis Parliament, more home-rule authority for the Tunisian Cabinet. The French minority would retain a voice on budgets & finance.

The French Natl. Assembly Apr. 1 accepted Premier Antoine Pinay's report that the Tunisian crisis was over, voted 367-237 to postpone debate on it until May 20.

Ousted Tunisian Premier Mohammed Chenik told newsmen in Kebili Mar. 29 that France was applying the "law of the jungle" in Tunisia. He said he was still legally Premier, demanded UN action against the French. Tunisian Nationalists failed in efforts to organize a general strike in Tunis Apr. 1 against the Baccouche regime. [See p. 95B-C]

Seraphin Zecao, French Mayor of Sousse, was severely injured Apr. 2 by a grenade explosion in his study. [See p. 46P]

Tangier Riots. 10 persons were killed, 150 injured during riots by Moroccans in the Tangier Intl. Zone Mar. 30. The riots occurred on the 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Fez, under which Moroccans abandoned a revolt in 1912 against French & Spanish protectorates over Morocco. Police fired on demonstrators who stoned shops & autos of Europeans. France & Spain furnished the Tangier Admin. with troop units Apr. 3 to maintain order.

Tangier, North African seaport opposite Gibraltar & adjoining Spanish Morocco, became an intl. zone under a pact sponsored by Britain, France & Spain in 1923. Spain occupied it during World War II but the U.S., Britain, France & Russia forced restoration of international administration in Oct. 1945. The Tangier statute bars political organization & labor unions in the zone. José Luiz Archer of Portugal is present Tangier administrator, Col. Victor Legrande of Belgium the Chief of Police. Zone pop.: 60,000. Tangier is part of the nominal realm of the Sultan of Morocco, as are Spanish & French Morocco. [See p. 95C-D; Vol. XI, 357N]

French Morocco. An Arab riot in Safi (southern French Morocco) resulted in 3 deaths & 14 arrests Mar. 31. Prison terms of 3 months to 2 years were given 64 Moroccans Apr. 2 for their part in the Safi disorders. [See p. 95C-D]

British Offers on Sudan, Suez. Britain Apr. 2 offered the Sudan Legislative Assembly in Khartoum a proposed Sudanese Constitution under which Sudan would have a wholly-elected Chamber of Deputies and a 60%-elected Senate. The British Governor General of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (now Sir Robert G. Howe) would be Chief of State and appoint 40% of the Senate. The proffered Constitution ignored Egyptian claims on Sudan. A London Foreign Office spokesman said the offer was "aimed at self-government of the Sudan, not self-determination of the Sudanese." [See pp. 63A, 4J; Vol. XI, 404C, 371K]

Meanwhile preliminary Anglo-Egyptian talks begun in Cairo Mar. 22 were reported Mar. 29 to be progressing toward a full-fledged conference on the Suez & Sudan dispute. Britain was said to have agreed in principle to withdraw its troops from Suez if the Egyptians accepted some other plan that would safeguard the canal. [See p. 70H]

Egyptian King Farouk dissolved the Egyptian Parliament Mar. 23 for new elections May 18. Parliament's majority Wafd Party had declared its opposition to Premier Ahmed Naguib Hilaili Pasha's regime. Two leading ministers in the recent Wafdist Cabinet of Mustapha el-Nahas Pasha—Fuad Serag el-Din Pasha (Interior & Finance) and Abdel Fattah Hassan Pasha (Social Affairs)—were arrested Mar. 18 during investigation of the Cairo riots Jan. 26. King Farouk extended martial law indefinitely Mar. 24. [See p. 70G]

Iran. Teheran was placed under martial law Mar. 30 after Red-led youths, denouncing "American germ warfare" in Korea, provoked riots Mar. 28 in which at least 5 persons were killed and tried to raid the U.S. Info. Service Library Mar. 29. [See pp. 70K, 39E] . . . Premier Mohammed Mossadegh said Mar. 27 Iran had dropped its request for a U.S. loan to relieve the economic crisis caused by loss of oil revenue. The U.S. State Dept. denied Mar. 20 that it had tried to trade Iran a $120 million loan for Iranian acceptance of British oil terms. [See p. 87C]

UNITED NATIONS

Trust Territories. The UN Trusteeship Council in New York commended the U.S. Mar. 31 for "increase in the practice of electing municipal officials by popular vote with secret ballot" in Pacific islands under UN trusteeship. Progress toward self-rule and better health & education standards was approved. Australia was asked to improve transportation, make reports on the gold industry and abolish corporal punishment in New Guinea. New Zealand was complimented on improving conditions in Nauru. Russia invariably voted against approval of the work of Trust Territory Admins. [See p. 70M; Vol. XI, 411P, 99C]

Comm. on Status of Women approved Mar. 27 in Geneva a draft convention to give women equal political rights with men throughout the world. It was submitted to the Economic & Social Council. Russia, Poland & White Russia abstained because the convention would not specifically bar disenfranchisement of women on grounds of "race, color, nationality, birth, property

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status or religion." [See p. 38P] . . . **South Africa** was asked Mar. 26 by the Gen. Assembly's special 5-nation committee to confer with it on UN demands for trusteeship over South-West Africa [see p. 24B]. Gold Coast Prime Min. Kwame Nkrumah warned the UN in a complaint Mar. 26 against South Africa's "expansionist" plans to annex South-West Africa permanently. [See p. 98B] . . . **Intl. Bank** granted Pakistan a $27.2 million 50-yr. loan Mar. 27 to aid a $136.5 million railroad improvement program in Pakistan. [See pp. 95H, 46L-M; Vol. X, 251L] . . . **UNESCO** pact on tariff-free import of cultural materials was ratified by Israel (9th ratifier) Mar. 28. [See p. 87J-K]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Rejects Reelection Race

Announces Withdrawal. Pres. Truman stunned Democrats at the $100-a-plate Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Washington Mar. 29 by telling them at the end of a prepared speech:

"I shall not be a candidate for reelection. I have served my country long and, I think, efficiently and honestly. I shall not accept a renomination. I do not feel that it is my duty to spend another 4 years in the White House."

Despite cries of "No, no!" from the audience, Mr. Truman stuck to his decision. Reporters asked whether it was "subject to any change at all." He replied: "None whatsoever."

Next afternoon, at a reception given him by the Democratic Natl. Com., Mr. Truman added "one thing I overlooked last night": "I failed to say . . . that I will be just as enthusiastically working for the Democratic ticket as if I were on it . . . I will be in there, just the same as if I were the nominee . . . I am not a fair day Democrat." [See pp. 88N, 39K]

The 4 sentences announcing the decision not to run again were written by Mr. Truman in longhand and not included in the advance text given the press. Mr. Truman told Vice Pres. Barkley & House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) about it only as he headed for the banquet table.

(The prepared speech was largely an attack on Republicans and a defense of the Democratic Admin. similar to Mr. Truman's previous political talks. He said the issues of Communism & corruption raised by Republicans were false issues, that Democrats hated & fought both more effectively than their rivals: "Next time you hear . . . loud anti-Communist talk from our Republican friends, ask them how they voted—on aid to Greece, on the Marshall Plan, on the Mutual Security Program. The chances are that they voted to cut or cripple these all-important measures against Communism . . . Beware of those who pretend to be so violently anti-Communist in this country, and at the same time vote to appease Communism abroad.") [See pp. 88B, 53M]

Reaction. The President's decision was viewed by many Republicans as proof Mr. Truman did not think he could campaign successfully on his Admin.'s record. Pro-Truman Democrats intensified the search for a successor who could unify the party. Anti-Truman Dixiecrats hailed the withdrawal as a victory, predicted it would strengthen the party. Backers of candidates for the Democratic nomination redoubled efforts to line up delegates. Spokesmen for and the press of Western nations generally lauded Mr. Truman. They regretted his decision not to run, called Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower a good replacement.

Henry A. Wallace said: "Mr. Truman has so often gone in 2 directions at the same time that it will be necessary to await further events"; he may change his mind. [See p. 41B]

Republicans. Comment of GOP Presidential candidates: Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.)—It doesn't affect the Republican race; no Democrat "who expects to be nominated can repudiate Trumanism or the New Deal"; the Democrats will have a hard job finding a candidate "satisfactory to Mr. Truman, to the CIO-PAC" and to the Dixiecrats; they may have to draft Mr. Truman after all. . . . Harold E. Stassen—"Any other Democrat will be harder to defeat than Mr. Truman.". . . Calif. Gov. Earl Warren—"I wish him and his family every happiness. 8 years is a long time to be President . . . in these turbulent years." [See p. 104J-P]

Among other Republicans: GOP Natl. Chrmn. Guy G. Gabrielson—"Mr. Truman has heard the voice of the people"; "what Democrat can defend his Admin. if he won't?" . . . Sen. Richard M. Nixon (Calif.)—"A good thing" for the country.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 7-YEAR TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION

(Outstanding events & issues handled by Pres. Truman since he moved up from Vice President Apr. 12, 1945)

Foreign Affairs

Atom-bombing of Hiroshima, Nagasaki
Ending of World War II
Establishment of UN
'Cold War' with Russia
Shooting war in Korea

'Cold War' Highlights

Establishment of Truman Doctrine
Launching of Marshall Plan
Announcement of 'Point 4' Program
Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Org.
Japanese & other Pacific treaties
Berlin blockade of 1948-49

Controversies

Ouster of Gen. Douglas MacArthur
Ouster of Henry A. Wallace
Resignation of Harold L. Ickes
Communism-corruption probes

Domestic

Reelection upset in 1948
Taft-Hartley Law enactment (over veto)
First peace-time military draft, economic controls
Unification of armed forces
Railroad, coal-mine strike intervention
Start on Govt. reorganization
Dixiecrat revolt

Democrats. Mr. Truman's withdrawal intensified the boom for Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, 52, believed to be the President's personal choice as his successor. (Stevenson & Presidential Press Secy. Joseph Short have refused to confirm or deny a report by Raymond P. Brandt in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* Mar. 26 that Mr. Truman asked Stevenson to become the Democratic standard-bearer about Mar. 7 and pledged his influence to get him the nomination.) Stevenson called Mr. Truman's withdrawal "a surprise." Asked whether he would accept the nomination, he replied: "I'll cross that bridge when I come to it." [See p. 63H]

Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), campaigning for the nomination in Nebraska, said: "Pres. Truman has served the nation well . . . I think history will record as outstanding his great efforts to achieve world peace . . . If I do not [win the nomination] I shall support the nominee to the fullest of my ability." [See p. 79E] . . . Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.), pro-Truman candidate, said he was "now an all-out candidate" "with no qualifications." [See p. 39L] . . . Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.) said he had expected the Truman withdrawal and hoped it "means a free convention." [See p. 63G] . . . Conn. Democratic State Chrmn. John M. Bailey said he was readying an all-out campaign to make Sen. Brien McMahon (Conn.) Presidential nominee, but McMahon said he had not yet decided. [See p. 31L] . . . Other potential candidates: Vice Pres. Barkley, 74, who refused to say whether he would run but called Mr. Truman's announcement "such a surprise that I don't know just what to say"; House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.), 70, who insisted he would not run; Mich. Gov. G. Mennen Williams, 41, who said he was interested in the nomination; ex-Dem. Natl. Chrmn. James A. Farley, who refused to comment on his own possible ambitions but called Mr. Truman's withdrawal "a disappointment to many of his admirers"; Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche, who said he would discourage any boom; W. Averell Harriman, 60; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.). [See p. 88J-K]

Other Democratic reaction: Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin—"Our country can best be served by having the convention draft Pres. Truman to run again." . . . Sen. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)—The withdrawal "strengthens the Democratic Party." . . . Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (N.Y.)—"I don't think it is final." . . . Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.)—"I hope it isn't final."

Bars Congress Race. Mr. Truman denied Apr. 3 he intended to run for the Senate or House from Missouri this year or try to dictate the Democratic Presidential nomination. He said his party's national convention would be open, and that he would go back to Independence, Mo. in 1953 and work for world peace & the welfare of all people of this nation.

Corruption Inquiry Shake-Up

Morris, McGrath Out. Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath Apr. 3 dismissed Newbold Morris, Pres. Truman's corruption investigator, and was immediately ousted himself by the President. Mr. Truman nominated Fed. Dist. Judge James Patrick McGranery, 56, of Philadelphia to succeed McGrath as Atty General.

The shake-up followed an angry clash between the President & McGrath Apr. 2 over McGrath's defiance of Morris. Morris, technically a special assistant to McGrath but supposedly answerable only to the President, had threatened to quit if Mr. Truman failed to back him. But McGrath, in a rage at Morris' demand that he & 595 other Justice Dept. officials fill out financial questionnaires, told the House Judiciary subcommittee investigating his department Mar. 31 that (1) he had not decided whether he or his aides would answer Morris' questions and (2) if he had it to do over again, he would not recommend Morris for the cleanup job.

Pres. Truman heatedly argued the matter with McGrath Apr. 2, first privately, then semi-publicly while they & other Cabinet members were awaiting the arrival of Queen Juliana, 42, of the Netherlands and her husband, Prince Bernhard, at Washington airport. (The royal couple were to stay at the White House for 3 days during a one-month tour of the U.S. & Canada.) [See p. 74K] Press Secy. Joseph Short joined in the dispute at the airport. McGrath was reported to have told the President he would resign rather than order his men to answer the questionnaires, but told friends he was willing to fill one out himself.

McGrath dismissed Morris so abruptly Apr. 3 that both Morris & the President first learned of it from the press wires. McGrath's own "resignation" was equally rapid. Mr. Truman announced at his press conference shortly after Morris' ouster that McGrath had resigned by telephone—instead of by the usual exchange of polite notes. McGrath virtually admitted that he too had been fired by calling his departure a "penalty" for standing up for "the great principles of personal liberty and the fundamental rights of employes of the federal government." But Morris retorted that McGrath apparently expected a "whitewash" rather than an honest investigation. "Everything was cozy, comfortable & cordial until Howard McGrath discovered I meant business," he said. [See p. 96E]

McGranery Takes Over. McGranery announced Apr. 3 that he intended to have the Justice Dept. itself clean out corruption "without outside assistance." McGrath, in a congratulatory telegram to his successor, advised McGranery to "bring a pair of asbestos trousers with you." [See Vol. X, p. 173N]

McGrath had told the House subcommittee Mar. 26 that his department was "in good shape" and he saw no reason for investigating it. But Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) of the subcommittee hinted Mar. 31 that there was something suspicious about Dep. Atty. Gen. A. Devitt Vanech's educational qualifications & admission to the Tennessee bar. (Keating said in a broadcast Mar. 29 that the Justice Dept. delayed so long in prosecuting a mail fraud case involving $500,000 that the statute of limitations expired. He said the case was referred to the department by the RFC, involved "important political figures.")

The House Judiciary Com. refused Mar. 26 to recommend subpena powers for Morris. It approved, instead, a bill to appoint an "independent" investigator who could get subpenas through approval of federal district courts. [See p. 96D]

Lauds Inter-American Institute. Pres. Truman lauded the Institute of Inter-American Affairs on its 10th anniversary Mar. 31 and listed among its achievements: (1) a safe water supply & sewage system for the capital of "a leading Latin-American country" (identified as San José, Costa Rica); (2) diversification of agriculture in another country to end the centuries-old one-crop system (Honduras); (3) victory over malaria & other diseases in many areas. State Secy. Dean Acheson said 500 U.S. and 9,000 non-U.S. Americans were working on Institute projects; Latin American countries pay about $8 to every $1 the U.S. contributes. [See Vol. X, pp. 296B, 182J]

Urges GI Vote Aid. Pres. Truman asked Congress Mar. 28 to guarantee voting rights to 2½ million servicemen. He said half the states lack adequate absentee ballot laws and therefore urged a federal ballot for the armed forces. [See Vol. X, p. 316B]

Appointments. Clarence H. Adams of Connecticut as an SEC member Mar. 26 (for term expiring June 5, 1956) . . . Air Force Lt. Gen. Howard A. Craig, 54, as commandant of Natl. War College Mar. 31 [see Vol. IX, p. 291M], succeeding Army Lt. Gen. Harold R. Bull [see Vol. IX, p. 246B]. (Maj. Gen. Bryant L. Boatner succeeded Craig as AF Inspector General. Maj. Gen. Patrick W. Timberlake, 51, Asst. Dep. Chief of Staff for Operations at AF Hq., replaced Boatner as commander of the air proving grounds at Elgin AF Base, Fla.)

CONGRESS

Bills Passed. By Senate: Cost-of-living pay increases averaging 5% for members of armed forces, with $45-a-month bonuses for Korean combat; by voice vote Mar. 31. Sent to conference with House, which had voted for general 10% raise. [See p. 17G] . . . Clear title for states to submerged oil & other mineral deposits off their shores; by 50-35 over Truman Admin. opposition Apr. 2. Sent to House conference. [See p. 71L] . . . Bill to deprive foreign embassy & consulate officials of immunity from registration laws affecting foreign agents; aimed at propaganda output of Iron Curtain envoys in U.S. Measure offered by Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) sent to House without debate or dissent Mar. 24. [See p. 106D] . . . Permanent residence in U.S. for N.Y. Metropolitan Opera gen. mgr. Rudolf Bing (Briton), Met baritone Giuseppe Valdengo (Italian) and Voice of America commentator Basil Vasso Argyris (Greek) & their wives approved Mar. 24 (to President). . . . Authorization of partial advance payment of Federal allotments to "slum clearance & urban development" projects; sent to House Mar. 28. [See p. 16E-F] . . . Ratification of treaties with Canada on extradition of investment swindlers; cross-border operation of ship, plane & auto radiotelephones; increased cargo limit for ships using the Port Rupert, B.C. port. [See Vol. XI, p. 366P] . . . Senate Banking Com. recommended Mar. 26 a one-yr. extension of wage & price controls after June 30 instead of 2-yr. extension sought by Pres. Truman. [See p. 47B]

Appropriation bills for fiscal 1953 passed by House & sent to Senate: $6,254,215,628 for White House, Atomic Energy Comm., Veterans Admin & other independent offices Mar. 21; was $724,471,415 less than Pres. Truman requested. AEC share was cut $174,272,500 (to $1,137,727,500). Bill imposed 5,000-unit annual limit on new public housing projects instead of 75,000 a year requested by Mr. Truman. [See pp. 24H, 25B-C] . . . $1,783,242,968 for Labor Dept., Fed. Security Agency & related agencies, voted Mar. 25 ($200,167,893 less than requested). . . . $486,248,253 for Interior Dept. (22% under budget request) voted Mar. 27. Reclamation Bureau received $180,755,400. [See Vol. XI, p. 284H] . . . $492,434,900 for flood control, other civil functions of Army Corps of Engineers (cut of $200,542,700) Apr. 2. [See p. 24M] . . . House Appropriations Com. voted 19-17 Mar. 28 to cut funds for U.S. diplomatic mission to Vatican from State Dept. appropriation because Senate had not approved Ambassador to Vatican. [See p. 67M-N]

POLITICS

Taft Wins Wisconsin, Nebraska. Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.) won pluralities in Republican Presidential primaries in Wisconsin & Nebraska Apr. 1. Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) got majorities in both Democratic tests. Taft won 24 and Calif. Gov. Earl Warren the remaining 6 of Wisconsin's GOP delegates. Taft apparently got 16 and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower 2 of Nebraska's 18 Republican delegates. Kefauver won all Wisconsin's 28 Democratic delegate votes, apparently split 10 of Nebraska's 12 with Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.). The vote:

WISCONSIN*
(3,196 of 3,204 precincts)

Republicans	
Taft	315,140
Warren	261,870
Harold E. Stassen	166,449
Grant Ritter†	26,320
Perry J. Stearns	2,985
Democrats	
Kefauver	199,512
Jerome F. Fox‡	17,974
Chas. E. Broughton‡	15,629

*Write-in votes barred
**Write-in candidate
†"Favorite son" or "daughter" pledged to MacArthur

NEBRASKA

Republicans (1,893 of 2,058 precincts)	
Taft**	67,642
Eisenhower**	53,877
Stassen	46,112
Mrs. Mary E. Kennyt	8,754
Gen. Douglas MacArthur**	7,383
Warren**	2,284
Democrats (1,856 of 2,058 precincts)	
Kefauver	54,457
Kerr	36,104
Pres. Truman**	749
Ill. Gov. Adlai Stevenson**	504
Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.)**	487

‡Favorable to Pres. Truman

Taft called his Wisconsin vote a "substantial victory," his Nebraska write-in proof of "just as much of a groundswell for Taft as for Eisenhower" in the Midwest. As a result, John Chapple, national leader of MacArthur backers, gave up the fight Apr. 2 and proposed supporting Taft with MacArthur as either Vice Presidential candidate or State Secy. designate. Eisenhower backers denied any Taft triumph, pointed out that the combined Eisenhower-Warren-Stassen vote was a majority in both states. J. Lee Rankin, leader of Nebraska's Eisenhower organization, said Apr. 2 that "more than enough" votes to give Eisenhower the victory in Nebraska were invalidated as incorrectly spelled. Warren said he was "deeply grateful" for his Wisconsin vote in view of his "modest campaign." Stassen "cheerfully" accepted his defeats and called the Wisconsin results a "set-back" for Taft because he failed to win a majority. Stassen offered Apr. 1 to share with Eisenhower all delegates he might win in Illinois. (He had made a similar offer in Wisconsin, but won no delegates to share.) [See p. 96K] 4 delegates claimed by Stassen in the Minnesota primary were disqualified by the State Canvassing Board Apr. 1 because Eisenhower won their districts (the 3d & 5th Congressional) by write-ins. [See p. 88K]

Other Developments. Gen. Eisenhower was accused by Walter White of the NAACP in St. Paul Apr. 1 of having formerly favored racial segregation in the armed forces on grounds Southern Negroes get "a vastly inferior education," would therefore "be at a disadvantage and would not be able to qualify as officers." [See Vol. XI, p. 239C] . . . Gov. Warren in Milwaukee Mar. 27 refuted Sen. Taft's charge that the Korean war was "useless," insisted the U.S. must join with the UN "in opposing Communist aggression in any part of the world." He rejected U.S. support for an invasion of Red China by Chiang Kai-shek's troops, which he said numbered 300,000, warned that "a big war" might be needed to extricate them. [See pp. 69F, 47M-N] . . . Taft Mar. 28 demanded "a complete investigation of the entire mobilization program," said that drafting of a 3,700,000-man military force would wreck U.S. economy, urged a big Air Force rather than a big army. He said Mar. 27 that "we should be prepared to drop the atom bomb on Russia if she begins a 3d World War," urged "a selfish point of view" because "economic

assistance to the rest of the world" was not "a necessary part of our foreign policy." [See pp. 96K, 72K, 39M-N, 25L, 22J-K]

Other Contests Apr. 1. Nebraska primaries: Sen. Hugh Butler, 74 [see Vol. XI, p. 276A], defeated Gov. Val Peterson, 48 [see Vol. XI, p. 397N], for Republican renomination to the Senate. Ex-Gov. Dwight Palmer Griswold [see Vol. X, p. 161D] won GOP nomination for the unexpired term of the late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R.) [see Vol. XI, p. 384C]. Dem. nominees—Stanley Long (full term), William Ritchie (short term). Gubernatorial nominees—Robert Crosby (R.), Walter R. Raecke (D.).

Leo W. O'Brien (D.), chief of INS' Albany bureau, defeated John W. Forner Jr. (R.) in an election for the seat of the late Rep. William T. Byrne (D.) in New York's 32d Congressional Dist. [see p. 36C]. Milwaukee's Socialist Mayor, Frank P. Zeidler, was reelected [see Vol. VIII, p. 114A]. C. M. (Clancy) Warren (R.), 45, was elected Mayor of Tulsa, Okla. Henry J. Sandusky, indicted for conspiracy in the July 1951 Cicero, Ill. race riots, was reelected president of the Cicero Town Board [see Vol. XI, p. 408N]. Prohibition lost in all 20 local elections in Kansas. [See Vol. XI, p. 421F]

Charles Van Devander resigned Mar. 24, effective Apr. 16, as Dem. Natl. Com. publicity director. [See Vol. X, p. 253M-N]

LABOR

Wilson Quits in Steel Dispute. Charles Edward Wilson resigned Mar. 30, effective Mar. 31, as Director of Defense Mobilization because of a disagreement with Pres. Truman over proposals to settle the steel wage dispute. Wilson had opposed the Wage Stabilization Board's raise "package" recommendation as an unstabilizing precedent. "Inevitably other unions would demand and probably have to be given like consideration, and . . . the resultant inflationary pressures could [not] be resisted," he said in his Mar. 28 letter of resignation. He also said that Mr. Truman's willingness to give the steelworkers a raise but deny a corresponding price rise for the steel companies "violates my sense of justice." The President replied that no price rise was necessary because steel company profits "amount to a good many times as much as any increased costs" that would result from the WSB proposal. He designated his assistant, Dr. John R. Steelman, as acting Director of Defense Mobilization. [See p. 97C; Vol. X, 401A, 418H]

Wilson, in his final quarterly report, told Mr. Truman Apr. 1 that the U.S. was beginning to overtake Russia in quantity of weapons production and had already surpassed the Soviets in quality. Overall output for the first quarter of 1952 was 25% higher than for the final quarter of 1951; hard-goods deliveries (planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, etc.) were up 38% and amounted to $5 billion in the 3-mo. period; jet plane output was up ⅓ and 1952 production was expected to be double 1951 output. He said ⅔ of planned production expansion had already been reached and peak production was expected early in 1953 and should be maintained through 1954. [See p. 7F]

Steel Parleys Collapse. Industry-union negotiations in New York were broken off Apr. 3 and Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO United Steelworkers said he was "pessimistic" about averting a strike at 12:01 a.m. Apr. 9, new deadline he set Apr. 2. Best offer by U.S. Steel & other major firms Apr. 3 was a 9¢-an-hour raise plus fringe benefits the industry men said were worth 7¢ an hour more. Murray held out for the higher WSB formula (17.5¢ raise, about 5.1¢ in other benefits). U.S. Steel Pres. Benj. F. Fairless & Price Stabilizer Ellis G. Arnall broke off Apr. 3 a fruitless conference in Washington on a steel price increase.

Kaiser Steel Corp. of Fontana, Calif. announced Apr. 2 it had signed a contract with the union granting the WSB recommendations to 7,000 employes. [See p. 89M; Vol. XI, 215D]

Telegraph Strike. 30,000 Western Union employes struck throughout the country Apr. 3 for a 50¢-an-hour package wage increase which the company said would cost $50 million a year. It earned $6 million last year. Pay now averages $1.63 an hour; messengers get 85¢. Union involved: AFL Commercial Telegraphers. [See Vol. XI, p. 213F]

Statistics. March employment: down 38,000 from Feb. to 59,714,000; unemployment down by 282,000 to 1,804,000, lowest March level since World War II (Census Bureau Mar. 31). [See p. 48N] . . . Feb. strikes: 550 in effect, somewhat below January, with 1,270,000 man-days of idleness as result, compared with 1,250,000 man-days lost in January and 1,940,000 in Feb. 1951 (Labor Dept. Mar. 31). [See p. 26F] . . . Average hourly factory earnings mid-Feb.: $1.64, unchanged for past 3 months but 5% (8¢) over Jan. 1951 (Labor Dept. Mar. 25). Steel workers averaged $1.90 in mid-Jan. [See p. 48N] . . . Assn. of American Ship Owners said Mar. 25 American unlicensed seamen now average $95.90 a week . . . Chicago printers will get $106 a week for 37½-hr. week with $111.50 for 6-hr. "lobster shift" under Chicago Newspaper Publishers Assn. contract accepted by Chicago Typographical Union (AFL) Mar. 30.

COMMUNISM

6 Reds Convicted. 6 Maryland Communists were convicted by a jury in Baltimore Apr. 1 of conspiring to teach & advocate overthrow of the government by violence. Names: Philip Frankfeld, Md. chairman until 1951; his wife, Regina; George Aloysius Meyers, present chairman; Leroy H. Wood, Washington branch chairman; Maurice Louis Braverman, Baltimore attorney; Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg. Meyers got 30 days for contempt of court (balking at questions) Apr. 2. [See Vol. XI, p. 260D]

Senate Probe. Prof. David N. Rowe, Yale Far Eastern expert, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Mar 27 that he believed Prof. Owen Lattimore was "probably the principal agent of Stalinism" among Far Eastern specialists. He did not call him a Red [see p. 96N]. Frederick Vanderbilt Field made his 3d appearance before the subcommittee Mar. 28, refused to answer dozens of questions [see p. 72F]. Asst. Prof. Moses Finley of Rutgers, identified as a Communist in 1938-39 while a postgraduate student at Columbia, testified Mar. 28 that he was not now a Red. T. A. Bisson, U. of Calif. lecturer and political scientist who served on Gen. MacArthur's Japanese occupation staff, appeared Mar. 29 & 31. He admitted some close associations with Communists in the past, said he was never a Red. He had edited the Institute of Pacific Relations' *Pacific Affairs* magazine. Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) accused him Mar. 31 of supporting Red causes in the past, cited Bisson's support of a movement to free Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader imprisoned by Hitler, in 1935. [See Vol. XI, p. 269N]

Hollywood. 38 of 900 Hollywood writers employed by Columbia Pictures Corp. through last April have been identified as present or former Communists, the House Un-American Activities Com. said Apr. 1. Story Editor Eve Ettinger of Columbia admitted being a former member. [See p. 57E] . . . Paul Jarrico, screen writer, sued RKO Radio Pictures & Howard Hughes for $350,000 damages in Los Angeles Mar. 29 after Hughes fired him from his $2,000-a-week job for refusing to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. whether he had ever been a Communist. [See Vol. XI, p. 125H] . . . Dore Schary, MGM vice president, filed a $2,304,531.65 damage suit in Los Angeles Mar. 31 against the Wage-Earners Com. of the U.S.A. for picketing MGM pictures on the ground Schary had been connected with Red activities. The suit canceled a libel action filed last Feb. 8 for $1,250,000 damages. [See p. 8A; Vol. XI, 231H-J]

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party Presidential candidate, surrendered in San Francisco Apr. 1 to start a 6-month contempt-of-court sentence. [See pp, 79M, 96L]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. Winston Churchill's Conservative Govt. won a 304-279 test in Commons Mar. 28 on its plan to charge 14¢ each for medical prescriptions, charge for some surgical appliances and collect fees for dental services of £1 or less under the Natl. Health Program. Ex-Health Min. Aneurin Bevan led an unsuccessful Labor attempt to defeat the charges. The Govt. said the economies would save $56 million a year, keep health program costs down to the £400 million ($1.12 billion) annual ceiling established by the last Labor Govt. [See p. 97F, G] . . . Steel price raises averaging £4 ($11.20) a ton were approved, 206-174, by Commons Apr. 1. [See p. 65J] . . . The Govt. announced Mar. 26 it would try to cure a slump in the Lancashire textile industries by temporarily halting imports of unfinished (gray) cotton material, curbing other textile imports, speeding orders for textiles needed in the rearmament program, trying to offset Japanese competition with England in textile trade with British colonies [see p. 70E] and trying to persuade Australia to ease restrictions against British textiles [see p. 97P]. Mrs. Elizabeth Braddock,

Laborite MP from Liverpool, was suspended from Parliament for a week Mar. 27 for unruliness during debate over the textile crisis. [See Vol. XI, p. 421H] . . . Economic reports: (Mar. 26) Industrial wages last October averaged 15% higher than in Oct. 1938. 1950 averages were £8, 6 shillings ($23.24) for men (as against £3, 6s. in 1938) and £4, 10s. ($12.60) for women (vs. £1, 12s. in 1938). (Mar. 31) Treasury surplus at the end of the fiscal year totaled £407,132,855. Expenditures the past 12 months: £4,026,259,075; revenue: £4,433,391,930. [See p. 80N]

Greece. Nicolas Beloyannis, Nikos Kaloumenos, Dimitrius Batsis & Elias Argyriades were executed by firing squad near Athens Mar. 30 for Red underground activities. 4 others sentenced to death Mar. 1 were granted commutations to life imprisonment by Dep. Premier Sophocles Venizelos Mar. 29. Moscow Radio denounced the executions Mar. 30 as an "atrocious crime," forwarded a complaint against Greece from Greek exiles in Egypt to the UN Mar. 31. Press Undersecy. Andreas Iossif resigned Mar. 29 and Econ. Coord. Min. George Kartalis quit Mar. 30 after both had favored commutations for the 4 who were later executed. [See pp. 97L-M, 74C] . . . Defense Min. Adm. Alexander Sakellarious resigned Mar. 28 after Field Marshal Alexander Papagos' Greek Rally group threatened to boycott Parliament because of Sakellarious' alleged political interference in Army affairs. [See p. 97L] . . . 85 more Greek civil war refugee children were returned by Yugoslavia Mar. 17. [See p. 38P]

Indonesia. Dr. Wilopo, 42, of the left-of-center Indonesian Nationalist Party (PNI) formed a new Indonesian Cabinet Apr. 1. He has opposed U.S. aid (issue on which the last Cabinet fell), favored Indonesian trade with Iron Curtain countries. He became Acting Forgn. Minister as well as Premier. Other Ministers:

Vice Premier—Prawoto Mangbusasmito*
Home Affairs—Mohammed Rum*
Defense—Sultan Hamengku Buwono†
Commerce & Industry—Sumanang‡
Finance—Dr. Sumitro Djojohadiksumo§
Justice—Lukman Wiriadinata§
Information—Arnold‡
Education—Bahder Djohan†
Religion—Fakih Usman*
Communications—Djuanda†
Public Works—Suwarto**
Health—Jan Leimena***
Agriculture—Sardjan*
Labor—I. Tedjasukmana (W)
Soc. Affairs—Anwar Tjokrominoto (Al)
Civil Servants—Suroso (I)

*Masjumi Party †Nonpartisan ‡PNI §Socialist **Catholic
W—Workers Al—All Islamic I—Indonesia [See p. 62N-P]

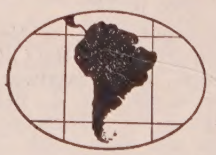
Poland. Food rationing was tightened in Poland Apr. 1. Meat rationing was extended to restaurant meals. [See p. 58E] . . . The U.S. rebuked the Polish Embassy in Washington Mar. 21 for "abusive" press releases attacking the Congressional investigation of the World War II Katyn Forest massacre. The Embassy's semi-monthly publication *Poland Today* was suspended on U.S. orders. [See p. 78M] . . . Poland demanded Mar. 27 that Canada return art treasures taken from Poland to Canada for safekeeping during World War II. [See Vol. VI, p. 353E]

South Africa. The Senate, meeting in Capetown, voted 20-14 Mar. 28 in favor of Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan's plan to uphold segregation of colored voters. Manilal Gandhi, 59, son of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, ended Mar. 28 a 21-day fast in Durban to protest race segregation. [See p. 97M; Vol. XI, 110L] . . . The British Govt. announced Mar. 27 that Seretse Khama, 29, who attended Oxford and married a white Englishwoman, had been banned permanently from serving as chief of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Govt. held that Khama's marriage to a white woman contrary to tribal law showed him "irresponsible," ruled he could not return to Bechuanaland until a new chief was "securely established." He was offered a Govt. administrative post in Jamaica. Laborites & Liberals denounced the Govt.'s action as a concession to South African racial discrimination but it was upheld by Commons, 308-286. [See Vol. X, p. 160N] . . . The Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions asked Britain Mar. 28 not to set up the proposed Central African Fed. unless the Rhodesian & Nyasaland populations favored it. The ICFTU said the plan was now opposed by "the overwhelming majority of the African population" of the territories. [See p. 73K]

Soviet Union. 10%-30% retail price reductions on 48 principal categories of food were put into effect by the Govt. Apr. 1. U.S. officials estimated new food prices in rubles per kilogram (2.204 lb.) were equivalent to: black bread $1.50, white bread $4.20, mutton $15.90, pork $23.72, high grade butter $31.88, cube sugar $11.48, sausage $23.72, chicken $19.76, milk $2.93 a liter (1.0567 quarts). [See p. 78N; Vol. XI, 70G] . . . Soviet factory workers earn an average 8,000 rubles a year, equivalent to about $20 a week, the *AFL News-Reporter* estimated Mar. 26. U.S. average: $68 a week. [See Vol. XI, p. 386F-G] . . . Formation of a new organization to handle truck freight from the USSR to Mongolia & China was announced Mar. 22. [See p. 74J]

Canadian atomic energy program was taken over Apr. 1 by a new Crown company, Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., headed by Dr. C. J. MacKenzie, ex-president of the Natl. Research Council. The company will try to develop uranium power units for industrial plants within 10 years. [See p. 73N; Vol. XI, 338C-D] . . . **Czechoslovakia** Mar. 31 banned the Most Rev. Joseph Hlouch as bishop of the Ceske Budejovice diocese in South Bohemia because he had publicly opposed the Communist regime. A Berlin report Mar. 26 said 320 arrests had been made during a new police drive against Protestant & Roman Catholic clergy in Czechoslovakia. [See p. 97J; Vol. XI, 346P] . . . **Danish** Parliament voted Mar. 26 to make "gross crimes" punishable by death during time of war & occupation. Denmark abolished capital punishment in 1930 after 32 years without an execution. It was revived in cases of Nazi war criminals after World War II. [See Vol. XI, p. 370N] . . . **Eritrea's** first election Mar. 25-26 resulted in an even split between Copts (Christians) and Moslems. Each group won 34 seats in a 68-member Assembly elected to approve a new Constitution (prepared by the UN Comm. on Eritrea) under which Eritrea will form a federation with Ethiopia. [See p. 55D] . . . **Italian** rightwing Socialists refused Mar. 28 to form an anti-Communist alliance with the Christian Dems. for municipal elections in southern & central Italy May 25. 5 leaders of leftwing Catholics in Italy broke with the Communist Party Apr. 1 and rejoined the church. They were Felice Balvo, Sandro d'Ostiani, Mario Motta, Ubaldo Scassellati and Giorgio Sebrecondi. [See p. 98C] . . . **Netherlands** Parliament passed a bill Mar. 28 requiring estranged couples to wait 3 to 6 months before applying for divorce. The Govt. had reported 35 divorces for every 10,000 married couples last year as against one in 10,000 a century ago. [See 74K]

Philippines court in Manila Mar. 31 convicted Amado Hernandez, suspended Manila City Councilor and ex-Congress of Labor Orgs. president, of rebellion and sentenced him to life imprisonment. 10 co-defendants were convicted and given 10-year sentences after a 13-month trial. The CLO has been outlawed as pro-Communist. [See pp. 90M, 66D] . . . **Rumania** reported adoption Mar. 29 of a 30.6 billion-lei ($2.736 billion) 1952 national budget, 16.4% of which was earmarked for defense. Pope Pius XII charged Mar. 27 in an Apostolic letter to Rumanian Catholics that Red suppression had left the Rumanian church in "pitiful condition." [See p. 74L] . . . **San Marino** installed Communist Domenico Morganti & pro-Red Socialist Mariano Ceccoli Apr. 1 as Captain Regents, the small republic's highest officials. Morganti was the first Communist Party member to hold the post. [See p. 302P] . . . **Spain** ended bread rationing and relaxed controls on meat & fats Apr. 1 because of recent good wheat & olive crops. [See p. 90J] . . . **Swiss** Parliament passed a $25 million tax increase for defense Mar. 28. [See p. 66F] . . . **Thailand** Amb. to U.S. & UN delegate Prince Wan Waithayakon's appointment as Thai Forgn. Minister was announced Mar. 28. He traded posts with ex-Forgn. Min. Phot Sarasin. [See Vol. XI, p. 414E] . . . **Yugoslav** Parliament Mar. 31 adopted an $872 million budget for 1952. 76% of it (200 billion dinars or $666,666,666) was earmarked for defense & defense industry. [See 66G, 39B]



LATIN AMERICA

Russia Breaks with Cuba. The Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations with Cuba Apr. 3 because 2 Soviet "diplomatic couriers" arriving from Mexico Mar. 21 had been barred from Cuba unless they let Havana customs inspectors search their luggage. Cuba's Batista Govt. thought the couriers carried material for Red agitators in Cuba. Russia's Havana legation is believed to have been the center of Red espionage & propaganda activities for Latin America. [See pp. 98H, 81J; Vol. IX, 82H]

Argentina began rationing of electric power April 1. Over 100 prominent Argentine exiles & political refugees in Uruguay formed an Argentine Exile Assn. in Montevideo Mar. 29. [See p. 90N-P] . . . **Colombia**-bound shipment of 14,000 .38-caliber pistol cartridges, believed intended for smuggling to South American revolutionaries, was confiscated by U.S. customs officials on a Panamanian freighter in New York Mar. 28. [See p. 98G-H] . . . **Grancolombiana** merchant fleet, organized 5 years ago and operated jointly by Colombia, Ecuador & Venezuela, reported Mar. 29 a $2.2 million profit for 1951. . . . **Mexican** Federal officials arrested Manuel Ojeda, leader of the tax revolt in Oaxaca State, Mar. 28. The Mexican Govt. announced April 1 that the

Army would operate telephone service to the U.S., cut off by a strike of Mexican telephone workers for wage increases. [See pp. 48J, 42H] . . . **U.S. private investments** in Latin America have reached an all-time high of $6 billion, the Chase Natl. Bank reported in New York Mar. 27. It reported an annual average rise of $400 million during 1945-50. $1 billion out of $1.9 billion invested since World War II has gone into Latin American petroleum industries, principally in Venezuela. [See p. 91D-E; Vol. XI, 160A-B; X, 46N]

ARTS & SCIENCE

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

DON JUAN IN HELL. Limited-run (until May 24) return of First Drama Quartet in George Bernard Shaw play. Mar. 30 at Plymouth. [Vol. XI, 383A]

THE GRASS HARP. Truman Capote comedy-fantasy about spinster who flees to tree house to escape troubles. Based on Capote's novel. Staged by Robt. Lewis. Presented by Saint Subber in association with Rita Allen. In cast: Mildred Natwick, Georgia Burke, Russell Collins, Johnny Stewart, Ruth Nelson, Alice Pearce. Mar. 27 at Martin Beck. (1-4-3)*

CLOSED

DARK LEGEND, 8 performances, Mar. 29. [See p. 99J]

THE LONG WATCH, 12 performances, Mar. 29. [See p. 99J-K]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 19D]

NEW BOOKS

THE EXTRAORDINARY MR. MORRIS by Howard Swiggett. Biog. of Gouverneur Morris, N.Y. patriot. Mar. 28. (Doubleday, 483 pp., $5)†

LIEUTENANT HORNBLOWER by C. S. Forester. 2d of the Hornblower novels chronologically. BOMC co-selection. Mar. 27. (Little, Brown, $3.50)*

THE LIFE OF BILLY YANK: The Common Soldier of the Union, by Bell Irvin Wiley (Emory U. prof.). Mar. 31. (Bobbs-Merrill, 454 pp., $6)†

THE SON OF ADAM WYNGATE by Mary O'Hara. Novel about clergyman. Mar. 31. (McKay, 440 pp., $3.75)*

THE STRUGGLE FOR EUROPE by Chester Wilmot (Australian correspondent). World War II & since. Mar. 27. (Harper, 766 pp., $5)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

MOST-POPULAR SONGS

(As listed by The Billboard Mar. 29)

(1) Wheel of Fortune, by Bennie Benjamin & Geo. Weiss. (2) Cry, by Churchill Kohlman. (3) Blue Tango, by Leroy Anderson. (4) Any Time, by Herbert Happy Lawson. (5) Tell Me Why, by Al Alberts & Marty Gold. (6) Please, Mr. Sun, by Ray Getzov & Sid Frank. (7) Little White Cloud That Cried, by Johnnie Ray. (8) Slow Poke, by Pee Wee King, Redd Stewart & Shelton Price. (9) Blacksmith Blues, by Jack Holmes. (10) Be My Life's Companion, by Bob Hilliard & Milton De Lugg. [See Vol. XI, p. 423L]

LEADING MARCH FILMS

N.Y. Releases

DEADLINE U.S.A. Humphrey Bogart as editor of crime-busting newspaper. Written & directed by Richard Brooks. Produced by Sol S. Siegel for 20th Century-Fox. In cast: Kim Hunter, Martin Gabel, Ethel Barrymore, Ed Begley, Warren Stevens, Audrey Christie. Mar. 14.

KISENGA, MAN OF AFRICA. British film about educated Negro's return to superstition-ridden native African home. Originally released in England as "Men of Two Worlds." Screenplay by Thorold Dickinson & Herbert W. Victor from Joyce Cary's original story. Directed by Dickinson. Produced by John Sutro. Two Cities Film released by Intl. Realeasing Org. In cast: Robert Adams, Orlando Martins, Eric Portman. Mar. 6.

THE MAN IN THE WHITE SUIT. Alec Guinness in British comedy about selfless scientist who develops indestructible cloth—over protests of management & labor. Screenplay by Roger MacDougall, John Dighton, Alexander Mackendrick. Directed by Mackendrick. Produced by Michael Balcon. Ealing Studios production presented by J. Arthur Rank Org. Released by Universal-International. Cast includes Cecil Parker, Michael Gough, Joan Greenwood, Ernest Thesiger. Mar. 31.

THE MARRYING KIND. Comedy about young couple's matrimonial troubles. Starring Judy Holliday & Aldo Ray. Screenplay by Ruth Gordon & Garson Kanin. Directed by Geo. Cukor. Produced by Bert Granet for Columbia. In cast: Madge Kennedy, John Alexander, Mickey Shaughnessy. Mar. 13.

MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL. T. S. Eliot verse drama about 12th Century martyrdom of Thomas à Becket. Screenplay by Eliot based on his play. Directed & produced by Geo. Hoellering. Released by Classic Pictures. Cast headed by Father John Groser, Alexander Gauge. Mar. 25.

MY SIX CONVICTS. Michael Blankfort screenplay based on book by Donald Powell Wilson, psychologist who studied crime-drug addiction relationship in federal jail. Directed by Hugo Fregonese. Produced by Stanley Kramer for Columbia. In cast. John Beal, Millard Mitchell, Gilbert Roland, Henry Morgan, Jay Adler. Mar. 27. [See Vol. XI, p. 39D]

SINGIN' IN THE RAIN. Musical about change-over from silent to talking movies. Screenplay by Adolph Green & Betty Comden. Directed by Gene Kelly & Stanley Donen. Produced by Arthur Freed for MGM. Starring Kelly. With Donald O'Connor, Debbie Reynolds, Jean Hagen. Mar. 27.

THE YOUNG & THE DAMNED. Mexican film (originally "Los Olvidados") about downfall of Mexico City slum child. Screenplay by Luis Bunuel & Luis Alcoriza. Directed by Bunuel. Produced by Oscar Dancigers. Released by Arthur Mayer, Edward Kingsley. In cast: Alfonso Mejia, Roberto Cobo, Miguel Inclan, Estela Inda, Jesus Navarro, Alma Fuentes. Mar. 24. Winner of Cannes prize as best-directed film of 1951.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1951	1950	1951	1950
Acme Steel Co.	$6,590,818	$6,865,555	$3.23	$3.46
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	22,416,813	23,119,853	8.19	8.72
Aluminum, Ltd.	28,760,876	32,608,353	7.03	8.77
American Chain & Cable Co.	5,140,882	6,096,216	4.86	5.76
American Enka Corp.	5,601,494	6,961,768	5.01	6.23
American Viscose Corp.	23,110,000	33,170,000	5.37	7.83
Boeing Airplane Co.	7,140,751	10,826,558	6.60	10.00
Borg-Warner Corp.	21,219,389	29,027,224	8.84	12.16
British American Oil Co., Ltd.	[a]13,599,301	[a]11,489,975	1.78	1.49
Bucyrus-Erie Co.	6,014,629	4,658,772	3.67	2.80
Canadian Gen. Elec. Co., Ltd.	7,846,272	7,039,612	41.16	36.86
Canadian Industries, Ltd.	11,526,525	11,094,154	1.59	1.53
Cannon Mills Co.	13,102,499	7,209,988	6.31	3.48
Carnation Co.	6,927,168	9,484,113	10.13	14.95
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	38,122,534	33,947,092	4.80	4.25
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pac.	[b]9,330,497	[b]14,439,924	1.75	4.16
Cities Service Co. (only)	31,095,717	32,359,138	8.00	8.32
Cities Service Co. (& subs.)	57,177,581	56,659,025	14.71	14.57
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	10,414,311	11,698,849	3.75	4.30
Columbia Broadcasting System	6,360,097	4,105,329	3.10	2.39
Consolidated Paper Corp., Ltd.	12,905,574	12,133,660	5.03	4.73
Crane Co.	[c]14,244,267	[c]15,766,171	5.81	6.48
Creole Petroleum Corp.	202,278,299	166,930,337	7.82	6.45
Duquesne Light Co.	12,827,540	11,726,253	1.99	1.82
El Paso Natural Gas Co.	10,933,373	6,339,780	3.14	2.32
Fruehauf Trailer Co.	6,210,108	8,620,035	3.94	5.59
Gaylord Container Corp.	8,716,639	6,881,896	3.39	2.94
Greyhound Corp.	[d]13,712,658	[d]11,849,854	1.27	1.25
Gulf Oil Corp.	140,070,932	111,139,605	6.17	4.90
Harbison-Walker Refractories	6,869,883	6,682,207	5.01	4.87
Honolulu Oil Corp.	7,927,002	6,723,484	4.23	3.58
Houston Oil Co. of Texas	7,053,640	6,103,702	6.42	5.56
Illinois Central R.R.	18,109,483	29,123,632	12.51	20.62
Indianapolis Power & Light	5,160,874	4,851,267	3.34	3.61
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	19,824,477	18,729,010	9.79	9.25
Intl. Cellucotton Products	5,757,960	8,106,940	2.42	3.41
Intl. Paper Co.	56,819,172	66,647,161	6.28	7.38
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	5,793,463	7,209,934	2.55	3.23
Long-Bell Lumber Co. (Mo.)	8,614,269	11,084,807	4.33	5.57
Louisiana Land & Explor. Co.	8,557,038	9,075,427	2.87	3.05
Mead Corp.	6,109,237	6,377,397	5.16	5.71
Michigan Bell Telephone Co.	18,231,751	17,947,840	7.76	8.16
Midwest Oil Corp.	5,330,201	5,492,619	2.00	2.06
Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.	15,738,452	20,318,904	1.92	2.51
Montgomery Ward & Co.	[e]54,342,330	[f]74,159,977	[e]8.14	[f]11.19
Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.	[g]10,148,000	[g]4,818,000	5.30	2.52
Motorola, Inc.	7,289,102	12,809,247	8.29	14.56
N.J. Zinc Co.	9,913,553	10,024,294	5.06	5.11
J. J. Newberry Co.	5,655,508	6,830,238	3.47	4.24
Noranda Mines, Ltd.	12,768,863	11,774,556	5.70	5.26
North American Co. (& subs.)	10,805,820	12,621,617	1.26	1.47
N'western Bell Telephone Co.	12,623,593	12,820,298	....	....
Otis Elevator Co.	9,174,719	10,564,303	4.59	5.15
Owens-Corning Fiberglas	6,064,750	7,901,525	2.25	2.93
Pabst Brewing Co.	8,721,849	11,243,240	2.14	2.76
Packard Motor Car Co.	5,594,060	5,162,348	.38	.35
Pennsylvania Electric Co.	6,596,927	6,683,510	....	....
Phillips Petroleum Co.	73,711,229	51,557,264	5.45	4.25
Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal	[b]16,044,829	[b]16,145,133	7.44	7.49
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd.	8,568,558	9,237,564	3.82	4.12
Remington Arms Co., Inc.	5,449,459	5,263,868	.70	.68
Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.	6,935,083	11,150,037	5.38	8.47
Safeway Stores, Inc.	7,615,851	14,717,301	2.26	5.20
Seaboard Oil Co. of Delaware	6,425,299	6,106,621	5.26	4.99
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	[e]111,894,654	[f]143,654,981	[e]4.73	[f]6.08
Signal Oil & Gas Co.	8,549,329	7,502,287	7.93	7.30
Sinclair Oil Corp.	81,898,490	70,193,146	6.78	5.81
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	161,622,159	128,216,683	5.08	4.03
South Penn Oil Co.	8,734,403	7,607,262	5.07	4.39
S'western Bell Telephone Co.	32,721,150	26,229,337	....	....
Sperry Corp.	10,883,161	9,588,718	5.36	4.72
Standard Oil of California	173,341,211	150,804,105	6.05	5.26
Standard Oil of Ohio	23,164,581	20,221,345	5.56	5.30
Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.	13,299,242	13,983,688	3.69	3.89
Sterling Drug, Inc.	11,551,461	13,481,870	2.91	3.41
Sun Oil Co.	45,353,643	36,291,498	6.85	6.02
Sunshine Biscuits, Inc.	[j]6,187,456	7,392,350	6.06	7.24
Time, Inc.	7,287,400	8,500,693	3.73	4.36
Union Electric Co. of Missouri	13,745,347	15,477,306	1.01	1.16
United Aircraft Corp.	14,266,867	13,204,128	4.06	3.73
West Penn Power Co.	8,397,505	8,985,421	2.14	2.33
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.	39,945,708	32,908,595	6.39	5.27
Zenith Radio Corp.	5,370,740	8,479,390	10.91	17.22

[a]Before inventory reserve deductions of $500,000 in 1951, $1 million in 1950 [b]After sinking funds [c]After appropriating $1,080,000 in 1951 & $979,000 in 1950 for excess of future replacement cost of machinery & equipment over original cost [d]1951 includes only operation of S'eastern Greyhound Lines (acquired Dec. 31, 1950) [e]Yr. Jan. 31, 1952 [f]Yr. Jan. 31, 1951 [g]Includes $7,600,000 in 1951 & $1,836,000 in 1950 representing tax-deferred deposits made in reserve funds chiefly for new & replacement ships [h]Exclusive of $12,717,153 in 1951 & $1,167,885 in 1950 as profits on disposal of property [j]After $1,416,667 flood damage loss in Kansas City

Giannini Empire Ordered Dissolved. The Fed. Reserve Board voted 3-2 (with 2 members abstaining) Mar. 27 to dissolve the Giannini banking empire headed by the Transamerica Corp., world's biggest banking holding company. It accused the corporation of violating the Clayton anti-trust law by tending to create a monopoly and lessening competition in 5 Western states—California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada & Arizona. Transamerica was ordered to dispose of its majority stock in 47 banks with 151 branches but was allowed to keep its 6% ownership of the Bank of America, California chain with 530 branches. Total deposits affected: $7 billion. Both Bank of America & Transamerica were founded by the late A. P. Giannini, onetime fruit peddler. His son, L. M. Giannini, of Transamerica's Advisory Council, and Transamerica Pres. Sam H. Husbands announced plans to appeal the decision to the courts. FRB Chairman William M. Martin Jr. joined in the majority vote. Opposed were James K. Vardaman Jr. and Oliver S. Powell, who charged Transamerica had not been given a fair hearing because FRB member R. M. Evans was both investigating officer & judge in the case. Evans voted with the majority. [See Vol. XI, p. 407B]

SPORTS

Basketball. Olympic trials (final), N.Y., Apr. 1: Peoria Caterpillars 62, Kansas Jayhawks 60. [See p. 100H]

New rule adopted by Natl. Basketball Rules Com. of U.S. & Canada in Seattle Mar. 27 to curb stalling: Players must shoot all free throws for fouls, can no longer take ball out of bounds instead; if first throw is missed, a 2d is allowed during first 37 mins.; 2 throws will be permitted for every foul in last 3 mins. [See Vol. XI, p. 112M]

Boxing. For lightweight title, Los Angeles, Apr. 1: Jimmy Carter, N.Y., retained crown with 15-round decision over Lauro Salas, Mexico. [See Vol. XI, p. 368H-J]

Jersey Joe Walcott signed in Philadelphia Mar. 31 to meet Ezzard Charles in a heavyweight title defense bout there June 5. It will be their 4th title match. [See p. 60H]

The New York & Illinois State Athletic Comms. signed a reciprocal agreement in Chicago Mar. 24 providing for mutual recognition of suspensions & contracts. The pact was designed to drive hoodlums out of boxing. [See p. 28K]

Chess. Intl. Chess Masters' tournament ended Mar. 20 in Havana with Samuel Reshevsky of N.Y. and Miguel Najdorf of Argentina as co-champions. Each won $2,000. [See XI, 160K]

Golf. Azalea Open, Wilmington, N.C.: won Mar. 30 by Jimmy Clark, 30, Laguna Beach, Calif., with 272 for $2,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 112M-N] . . . New Orleans Women's Open, New Orleans: won Mar. 30 by Patty Berg, St. Andrews, Ill., with 299. [See Vol. XI, p. 208E]

Ice Skating. Natl. figure skating championships, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Richard Button, Englewood, N.J., won 7th straight senior men's title Mar. 28. Tenley Albright, Newton Center, Mass., won senior women's crown Mar. 29. Team honors: Broadmoor Club, Colorado Springs. [See p. 76C; Vol. XI, 48C]

North American indoor speed titles, East Lansing, Mich., Mar. 29: senior men's won by Ray Blum, Nutley, N.J.; women's by Janet Backman, 18, Wilmington, Mass. [See Vol. XI, p. 104F]

Swimming. NCAA championships, Princeton, N.J., Mar. 27-29: Ohio State won team title. Records: world 300-yd. medley relay, Yale, 2:48.9. (Ohio State has an applied-for 2:47.1 clocking.) 200-yd. world breaststroke: John Davies (Australian), Mich., 2:12.9. American citizen's 440-yd. free-style, Ford Konno (Hawaiian), Ohio State, 4:30.3. Natl. intercollegiate 1,500-meter free-style: Konno, 18:15.5. 150-yd. American individual medley: Burwell Jones, Mich., 1:29.8. [See p. 92L; Vol. XI, 112N]

French national team of Gilbert Bozon, Maurice Lusien & Alex Jany claimed world mark of 3:09.6 for 300-meter medley relay in Troyes, France Mar. 26.

Track. Don Gehrmann set a record of 1:51 for an 11-lap track in winning the 880-yard run in the Olympic Carnival in N.Y. Mar. 22. Lt. Warren Druetzler (USA) beat Fred Wilt to win the mile in 4:08.2, fastest indoor this winter. [See p. 92M]

Druetzler beat Dewey Johnson of Drake and Gehrmann to win the Bankers Mile in 4:09.7 in Chicago Mar. 29. [See XI, 104H]

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Westwood Beverly Byrd, 35, Sen. Harry F. Byrd's (D., Va.) only daughter; Mar. 20 in Winchester, Va. She had broken her back twice in falls off horses.

Dr. Lewis Warrington Chubb, 69, inventor, radio engineer, dir. emeritus of Westinghouse Research Labs.; Apr. 2, Pittsburgh.

Rev. Joseph P. Connor, 56, Catholic priest, song writer (*By a Waterfall, The Miracle of the Bells*); Mar. 31, Teaneck, N.J.

Kathleen Coyle, 66, Irish-born novelist (*Liv, A Flock of Birds*); Mar. 25 in Philadelphia.

Katherine S. Dreier, 75, painter, writer & modern art leader; Mar. 29 in Milford, Conn.

Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, 67, industrialist, wartime British Supply Min.; Mar. 30 in London.

John Flanagan, 87, sculptor, medal & coin designer who designed Geo. Washington quarter in 1932; Mar. 28 in New York.

Walter Clarke Hemingway, 64, pres. of Pittsburgh Steamship Co. (U.S. Steel Corp. subsidiary); Mar. 21 in Atlantic City.

James B. Hill, 73, who retired as pres. of Louisville & Nashville RR in 1950; Mar. 31 in Louisville.

Sheppard Homans, 81, Princeton's All-American fullback of 1890-91, insurance executive; Mar. 30 in Charleston, S.C.

Dr. Paul Klapper, 67, 1st pres. of Queens College, N.Y. 1937-48, Ford Foundation education consultant; Mar. 25 in New York.

Marie Letosova, 78, Czech Pres. Klement Gottwald's mother; Mar. 31 in Prague.

Thomas Worth Marshall, 80, civil engineer who designed roofs for Senate & House chambers of Capitol; Mar. 28 in Washington.

Dr. Isaac P. Mazepa, 68, Ukr. Natl. Rada's top executive, anti-Soviet Ukrainian Premier 1919; Mar. 18 in Augsburg, Germany.

Edward Stewart McClure, 76, ex-newspaper syndicate executive, cousin of late S. S. McClure; Mar. 26 in Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

John P. McGowan, 72, veteran movie writer, director & producer, ex-Screen Directors Guild secy.; Mar. 26, in Hollywood.

Alvin N. (Bo) McMillin, 57, outstanding football coach (Indiana 1934-48, Detroit Lions 1948-50, Phila. Eagles 1951); Mar. 31 in Bloomington, Ind. of heart attack & cancer. In 1921 as Centre College's quarterback he scored touchdown against Harvard in 6-0 upset. [See Vol. XI, p. 336N]

Ferenc Molnar, 74, Hungarian-born author of 42 plays, 70 books of novels, sketches & short stories; Apr. 1 in N.Y. His best-known plays: *Liliom, The Guardsman, The Play's the Thing.* An anti-Nazi refugee, he came to U.S. in 1940. [See Vol. XI, p. 127H]

Charles L. (Deacon) Phillippe, 79, star Pittsburgh Pirates' pitcher 1900-1911 (187-108 record); Mar. 30 in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Ernest Wilson Riggs, 70, pres. of Anatolia College, Thessalonika, Greece, 1933-50; Mar. 25 in Dallas (heart attack).

Rep. George Schwabe, 65 (R., Okla., 1945-49, 1950 to date); Apr. 2 in Washington.

Roland West, 65, producer of *Alibi,* United Artists' first talkie & his last picture, in 1929; Mar. 31 in Santa Monica.

Ex-Sen. Wallace H. White Jr., 74, (R., Me., 1930-49), Senate majority leader 1946-48; Mar. 31 in Auburn, Me. He was in the House from 1917 to 1930. [See Vol. VII, pp. 5A, 203K]

MISCELLANEOUS

Sutton Guilty. William Sutton, 51, and Thomas Kling, were convicted in N.Y. Apr. 1 of bank robbery. Sutton was sentenced Apr. 2 to serve 2 terms of 15 years to life for Sullivan Law offenses not connected with the robbery. [See p. 84L]

Married. August A. Busch Jr., 53, St. Louis beer magnate, & Gertrude Buholzer, 25, Swiss innkeeper's daughter, in Hot Springs, Ark. Mar. 22 (his 3d, her first). [See p. 60P] . . . Lady Rothermere & Ian Fleming, British Kemsley Newspapers foreign manager, Mar. 25 in Port Maria, Jamaica. Lord Rothermere named Fleming co-respondent in his divorce action. [See p. 60P] . . . Charley Barnet, 38, band leader, & singer Betty Reilly, 33, in Las Vegas, Nev. Mar. 26 (his 3d, her 1st) . . . Sidney Sheldon, 35, movie writer & producer, & Jorja Curtright Rollins, 30, actress, in Las Vegas Mar. 28 . . . Robert Merrill, 30, & Roberta Peters, 21, both of Metropolitan Opera Co., in N.Y. Mar. 30.

Divorced. Actress Janis Carter, 31, from Carl Prager, 38, N.Y. musical director (married 1940), final decree in Los Angeles Mar. 24 . . . Ginny Simms, 33, singer, from Hyatt R. Dehn, 40, industrial engineer (married 1945); final decree in Los Angeles Mar. 24. [See Vol. X, p. 96P]